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Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All

Report of the Secretary-General*

Summary

The United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (2014-2024) offers a unique opportunity for all stakeholders to come together around a common platform to act to make sustainable energy for all a reality and, through this, help to eradicate poverty and lead to sustainable development and global prosperity. On the basis of input from Member States and other relevant stakeholders, the present report lays out some broad pillars as a global plan of action for the Decade. The report also suggests how the full spectrum of activities can be brought together to ensure long-term predictability and synergies towards the implementation and realization of sustainable energy for all within the context of the post-2015 development agenda.

* The present report was submitted late owing to the inclusion of recent political and technical developments.

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I. Introduction

1. Recognizing that access to modern affordable energy services in developing countries is essential for sustainable development, the General Assembly, in its resolution 65/151, decided to declare 2012 the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All. During that year, many initiatives were undertaken by Member States and international organizations, including the Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative, to create, in response to the resolution, an enabling environment for the promotion of access to energy and energy services and the use of new and renewable energy technologies at all levels.

2. Stressing the need for a coherent, integrated approach to energy issues and the promotion of synergies across the global energy agenda for sustainable development, the General Assembly, in its resolution 67/215, decided to declare 2014-2024 the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, to be promoted through all sources of energy, mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67.

II. Background

A. Energy and sustainable development

3. Energy is inextricably linked to most global challenges. Access to energy sources has been a major driver of development in industrialized countries and emerging economies. Energy helps to eradicate poverty, increase food production, provide clean water, improve public health, enhance education, address climate change, create economic opportunity and empower young people and women. Although there was no specific Millennium Development Goal relating to energy, it is widely recognized as a prerequisite to the achievement of the Goals and sustainable development, as emphasized by numerous international debates, including the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, and the thematic debate of the General Assembly on "Water, Sanitation and Sustainable Energy in the Post-2015 Development Agenda".

4. Nevertheless, 1.3 billion people, or nearly one in five globally, continue to lack electricity. Twice as many still rely on wood, charcoal, animal or crop waste or other solid fuels to cook their food and heat their homes. The "energy-poor" suffer the health consequences of inefficient combustion of solid fuels in inadequately ventilated buildings, which kills around four million people a year, most of them women and children,[1] as well as the economic consequences of insufficient power for productive income-generating activities and for other basic services, such as health and education. In particular, women and girls in the developing world are disproportionately affected in that regard.

[1] Stephen S. Lim et al., "A comparative risk assessment of burden of disease and injury attributable to 67 risk factors and risk factor clusters in 21 regions, 1990-2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010", *The Lancet*, vol. 380, issue 9859 (15 December 2012).

5. Where modern energy services are plentiful, there are different challenges. Emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases from fossil fuels are contributing to changes in the Earth's climate, to the detriment of those who depend on the planet's natural systems for survival. Climate change threatens food and water security for hundreds of millions of people, undermining the most essential foundations of local, national and global stability. Competition for scarce resources is increasing, exacerbating old conflicts and creating new ones. As lands degrade, forests are felled and sea levels rise, the movement of people who have been driven from their homes by environmental change may reshape the human geography of the planet.

6. The transition to sustainable energy systems provides perhaps one of the largest global economic opportunities of the twenty-first century, which is particularly important at a time when countries are looking to improve economic performance and create sustainable jobs and employment opportunities. Despite tremendous progress, barriers still exist to promoting sustainable energy solutions, especially given the need for a dramatic change in the pace and scale of how this issue is addressed on the ground. Action is needed in areas such as finance, technology development, policy and regulatory innovation and improved business models and governance structures.

7. A global transformation of the way energy is produced and consumed is needed in order to provide sustainable energy for all, satisfy rapid growth in energy demand, particularly in many developing countries and emerging economies, and diminish the negative impacts of climate change. Modern energy services stand at the centre of global efforts to induce a paradigm shift towards green economies, poverty eradication and, ultimately, sustainable development.

8. The goals that need to be achieved to promote human well-being depend on progress in the global transformation of energy systems. Societies all over the world will not be able to advance their sustainable development goals unless extraordinary changes are implemented in the way energy is produced and used, and measures implemented to secure access to affordable, sustainable modern and clean energy systems.

9. Record investment is needed to propel innovation, development and the commercialization of environmentally sound technologies. Cooperation and actions are needed to substantially increase the contribution of those technologies to the world's energy systems and to guarantee modern energy services to everyone.

B. Inducing change

10. The global conversation about energy and sustainable development is already fully under way. In many discussions, including in the General Assembly, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the new annual Sustainable Energy for All Forum, the past several years have seen an increasing recognition and reaffirmation that energy is central to virtually everything we do.

11. Momentum is growing. In many countries and regions, including the States members of the European Union, small island developing States, States members of the Asian and Pacific Energy Forum, and the least developed countries, sustainable energy for all has been endorsed as a political priority through explicit declarations

and commitments to action. Government commitment is increasingly being backed by leaders from all sectors of society, including business entities, civil society and international organizations.

12. Representatives of Member States interested in energy have formed the Group of Friends of Sustainable Energy for All, an informal and cross-regional group of approximately 30 Permanent Representatives to the United Nations in New York, to promote effective dialogue on energy issues.

13. Responding to the heightened call for action with regard to energy, the Secretary-General has taken a number of steps, most notably by establishing the Sustainable Energy for All initiative in 2011. The Secretary-General also convened the High-level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, which recognized the importance of energy in the post-2015 development agenda.

14. The United Nations system also took the lead in organizing multi-stakeholder thematic consultations globally in support of the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda. The consultation on energy called for sustainable energy for all as a global goal, and for a global network on sustainable energy for all to help continue dialogue with an array of stakeholders on energy issues.

C. Sustainable energy for all actions and activities leading up to the Decade

1. International Year of Sustainable Energy for All

15. In 2010, the General Assembly, recognizing the importance of access to modern affordable energy services in developing countries for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, declared 2012 the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All. In its resolution 65/151, the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with relevant agencies within the United Nations system and UN-Energy, to organize and coordinate activities to be undertaken during the Year, and encouraged all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year to increase awareness of the importance of addressing energy issues, including modern energy services for all, access to affordable energy, energy efficiency and the sustainability of energy sources and use, and to promote action at the local, national, regional and international levels.

16. Consequently, a number of global and regional events and initiatives were launched in order to spread information about those issues.[2] The observance of the Year was very successful in the sense that it created global awareness of the importance of energy for sustainable development and has brought the issue to the top of the agenda of decision makers at the national and international levels. Furthermore, it has sparked unprecedented commitments for action that promise to advance long-term solutions to critical problems relating to energy. The Year also served as a platform for building partnerships among Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, the private sector, civil society and other actors. It has provided an effective forum for the sharing of experiences and good practices to

[2] For additional information on activities undertaken during the Year, see A/67/314.

build more inclusive national energy sectors that will improve access to sustainable energy.

2. Sustainable Energy for All initiative of the Secretary-General

17. In response to the 2010 declaration by the General Assembly of 2012 as the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All, the Secretary-General launched the Sustainable Energy for All initiative in 2011. The initiative seeks to support the objective of sustainable energy for all by identifying and mobilizing action by all stakeholders in support of a major global transformation of energy systems. The initiative seeks to ensure sustainable energy for all by 2030 through the achievement of three major objectives: (a) ensuring universal access to modern energy services; (b) doubling the rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and (c) doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.[3]

18. To guide the work of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative, the Secretary-General appointed a high-level group of distinguished leaders from around the world. The High-level Group on Sustainable Energy for All produced a Global Action Agenda (see A/67/175) during 2012, which provides a concrete strategy for engagement by all actors across different sectors of society. It also aims to help countries and stakeholders create their own pathways towards sustainable energy for all, on the basis of technology choices that are appropriate to their unique national and local circumstances.

19. In September 2012, the Group published a report summarizing its work (see A/67/551) and the Secretary-General appointed a Special Representative for Sustainable Energy for All and Chief Executive of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative. Furthermore, an Advisory Board for the initiative was formed and is being co-chaired by the Secretary-General and the President of the World Bank. A three-tiered structure is now guiding, overseeing and supporting the implementation of the initiative. It includes the Advisory Board, an Executive Committee and a Global Facilitation Team. Regional and thematic hubs are also being created to further support the necessary work. In addition, a Global Tracking Framework,[4] a joint product of the World Bank, the International Energy Agency and more than 15 other international organizations, was launched to establish baseline energy data to ensure accountability and transparency.

20. The initiative is succeeding in catalysing significant commitments to sustainable energy by Governments, the United Nations system, multilateral development banks, the private sector and civil society. More than 80 developing States have partnered with the initiative, while developed countries, civil society and businesses are continuing to pledge contributions in the tens of billions of dollars. In close collaboration with many partners from all sectors of society, as well as established thematic and regional hubs, concrete actions are already carried out in many countries. Many of the actions and collaborations are structured around high impact opportunities, country action plans and investment prospectuses.

21. Many countries and regions have also endorsed sustainable energy for all and the initiative as a political priority, through explicit declarations and commitments

[3] United Nations, *Sustainable Energy for All: A Vision Statement by Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations* (New York, November 2011).

[4] Available from www.se4all.org/tracking-progress.

to action. Some examples include the Oslo Energy for All Conference on financing access for the poor (2011); the Conference of Energy Ministers of Africa (2012); the European Union Sustainable Energy for All Summit (2012); the Ministerial Conference on Achieving Sustainable Energy for All in Small Island Developing States (2012); the Third Clean Energy Ministerial Conference (2012); the High-level Meeting on Sustainable Energy for the Least Developed Countries (2013); the Elysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa (2013); the Pacific Energy and Transport Ministers Meeting (2014); and the Ministerial Conference on New Partnerships for Productive Capacity-Building in the Least Developed Countries (2014).

3. United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

22. In the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want", endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/288, Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives stated that "we are all determined to act to make sustainable energy for all a reality and, through this, help to eradicate poverty and lead to sustainable development and global prosperity". They went on to recognize "the critical role that energy plays in the development process, as access to sustainable modern energy services contributes to poverty eradication, saves lives, improves health and helps provide for basic human needs".

23. The Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives also emphasized the need to address the challenge of access to sustainable modern energy services for all, in particular for the poor, who are unable to afford such services even when they are available. They emphasized the need to take further action to improve that situation, including by mobilizing adequate financial resources, so as to provide those services in developing countries in a reliable, affordable, economically viable and socially and environmentally acceptable manner.

24. They further recognized that improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable energy and cleaner and energy-efficient technologies were important for sustainable development, including in addressing climate change. Commitments announced at the Conference (see A/67/551) included the following:

(a) More than 70 developing countries opted to work with the initiative, with many more following;

(b) More than $50 billion was pledged in support of the objectives of the initiative from the private sector and investors;

(c) Tens of billions of dollars were committed by multilateral development banks in Asia, Europe and Latin America;

(d) Hundreds of actions were catalysed and commitments made in support of the three core objectives;

(e) Commitments to support energy access will provide more than 1 billion people with access to modern energy during the lifespan of the initiative;

(f) New public-private partnerships are being formed with regard to transport, energy efficiency, solar cooking, finance and energy access for the poor.

4. Energy and the post-2015 development agenda

25. The High-level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda convened by the Secretary-General strongly recommended the integration of energy in the post-2015 development agenda. The final report from the Panel included an illustrative, dedicated, global sustainable development goal relating to energy.

26. The Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals of the General Assembly included in its report a proposal of a goal on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, accompanied by targets on energy access, renewable energy and energy efficiency, as well as two targets on related means of implementation. The proposed goals will undergo consideration by the General Assembly as part of deliberation on the overall post-2015 development agenda.

27. The World Bank has estimated that to achieve the three targets of sustainable energy for all (and the proposed sustainable development goal on energy), total global investments required will be about $600 billion to $800 billion per year, which includes $50 billion per year for energy access alone, and the rest for energy efficiency and renewable energy targets. To meet this challenge, the Secretary-General and the President of the World Bank Group have set up a finance committee of multilateral development banks, private commercial banks and institutional investors to consider innovative ways of mobilizing resources to support country-level actions .The three work streams on which the committee is working are: identification of business opportunities by countries/regions and their absorptive capacity; sources of capital, requirements for de-risking and market transformation and new innovations to leverage multilateral development banks capital; and project development capacity, funding and institutional arrangements. For new financing structures, the Committee is evaluating four thematic areas within which several variants of financing structures are being discussed: (a) scaling up green bonds; (b) direct foreign investment and private-sector risk-sharing structures; (c) enabling new solutions with insurance; and (d) aggregation themes to attract additional funding into small-scale energy access, renewables and energy efficiency investments. A draft report was presented at the first Sustainable Energy for All Forum in June 2014, and further consultations are taking place with select financing institutions, banks and investors. A report on how to mobilize the first $120 billion will be ready by the end of the year.

28. It is worth reporting that, according to the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century report of June 2014, 140 countries have already set voluntary targets for renewable energy in their energy mix. The challenge is to how to support capacity-building in these countries for energy sector reforms and technology transfer to help them achieve their renewable energy targets. Furthermore, the European Union has pledged, under Sustainable Energy for All, to support the provision of modern energy services to 500 million poor people by 2030, with initial funding of €3 billion to leverage €13 billion over the next six years. This is complemented by the announcement in August 2014 by the Government of the United States of America under the Power Africa initiative to connect 300 million people in Africa to electricity in five years, with public-private financing of $20 billion; a memorandum of understanding will be signed with Sustainable Energy for All later in the year. In addition, in 2014, the new Government of India announced its commitment to achieve universal access to energy for the poor within

five years. With this measure alone, it is conceivable that energy poverty could be reduced by over 50 per cent by 2030. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that Sustainable Energy for All should be the initiative through which to track and monitor whether such commitments are achieved within the post-2015 development agenda, and to determine which are the best practices learned in the process and what further partnerships can be established to accelerate the pace for ensuring that the proposed sustainable development goal on energy is fully achieved within the next two decades.

D. Mandates of the Decade

29. In its resolution 67/215, the General Assembly decided to declare 2014-2024 the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All. Building on this, the Assembly, through its resolution 68/210, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to lead the coordination of the activities of the Decade on behalf of the United Nations system, from extrabudgetary resources. It also invited Member States and others in a position to do so to contribute, on a voluntary basis, to the funding of the activities of the Decade. This was affirmed in resolution 68/224, in which the Assembly stressed that the least developed countries should receive a special focus throughout the Decade.

30. In response to the invitation by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/215, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (A/68/309) to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session. The report included a comprehensive summary of many of the very encouraging contributions of Member States and other stakeholders to the achievement of sustainable energy for all, as well as Member States' input on their priorities and suggestions for the Decade.

E. Overview of actions and activities so far in support of the Decade

1. Appointment of a Special Representative for Sustainable Energy for All

31. In 2013, following the declaration by the General Assembly of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, the Secretary-General appointed his Special Representative for Sustainable Energy for All. The Special Representative, who is also the Chair of UN-Energy and Chief Executive Officer for the Sustainable Energy for All initiative, essentially serves as the focal point in the United Nations system on issues related to energy.

32. In his above-mentioned report, the Secretary-General requested his Special Representative for Sustainable Energy for All to lead the overall coordination of the activities for the Decade, in consultation with Member States. That coordination will be supported by the United Nations system through UN-Energy, as well as the Sustainable Energy for All initiative, its Global Facilitation Team, partners and other relevant stakeholders.

33. To undertake these responsibilities, an Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All was established in Vienna, with a liaison office in New York. Staff salaries, other operating costs for the Office, meetings of the Advisory Board and various events have been supported through

voluntary contributions from Austria, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the European Commission.

2. Global Decade launch and first annual Sustainable Energy for All Forum

34. The United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All was formally launched by the President of the General Assembly on 5 June 2014, as part of the first annual Sustainable Energy for All Forum. The Forum and Decade launch also included the launch of an initial two-year special focus on energy for women, children and health. In launching the Decade, the President noted that the Assembly was acutely aware of the role that sustainable energy can and must play in our future planning.

35. The annual Sustainable Energy for All Forum will include related cross-regional activities leading up to and feeding into it. For the first Forum, held from 4 to 6 June 2014, more than 1,000 leaders from Governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations gathered at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The three days and nearly 60 sessions featured more than 300 speakers from all regions and sectors of society, including more than 20 participants at the ministerial level or above.

36. The key objectives of the first annual Sustainable Energy for All Forum were: (a) to launch the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All; (b) to nurture the broader movement of civil society organizations and stakeholders as part of the Decade; (c) to assess the progress made on the issue of Sustainable Energy for All two years after the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development; (d) to inspire and mobilize further action, partnerships and commitments by showcasing success stories, innovation and best practices; and (e) to shape and set the direction for the global policy discourse on energy for the crucial next decades to come.

37. The first annual Sustainable Energy for All Forum incorporated the third meeting of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative's Advisory Board. During the Forum, the four Advisory Board committees, on energy access, renewable energy, energy efficiency and finance, reported on their preliminary results. The Forum also included sessions entitled "Growing the movement", "Catalysing investment through innovative business models", "Sharing knowledge and experiences, developing capacity"; "Accelerating country action"; "Ten years to transform the world's energy"; "Global leadership dialogue"; and "The human face of sustainable energy for all".

38. On the last day of the Forum, more than 60 delegates, including 20 at the ministerial level or above, participated in a high-level dialogue on energy in the post-2015 development agenda. The debate showed strong support for including energy as part of the new development framework, including in its sustainable development goals. As expressed during statements,[5] participants welcomed the Decade and saw the new Sustainable Energy for All Forum as a useful meeting place and building block that should continue to contribute to sustainable development through poverty eradication and the curbing of climate change.

[5] Available from www.se4all.org/se4all-forum/statements.

3. Other activities in support of the Decade

39. A range of activities as part of the Decade have already been held by different stakeholder communities and in different regions around the world, including in New Delhi (Delhi Sustainable Development Summit); Nadi, Fiji (Pacific Energy and Transport Ministers Meeting), New York (Bloomberg Future of Energy Summit); Kigali, Rwanda (Annual Meeting of the African Development Bank), Manila (Asia Clean Energy Forum); Glasgow, United Kingdom (20th Commonwealth Games); and Cotonou, Benin (Ministerial Conference on New Partnerships for Productive Capacity-Building in the Least Developed Countries), as well as cross-regional student launches (Regional Student Energy Summits). Further events are planned to be held in Apia (Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States), Santiago (launch of the Decade in the Americas) and Stockholm (World Water Week).

40. Many United Nations agencies, funds and programmes that are members of UN-Energy are also already involved in efforts that support the Decade,[6] including the United Nations Development Programme; the World Health Organization; the United Nations Environment Programme; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the United Nations Human Settlements Programme; the World Meteorological Organization; the United Nations Capital Development Fund; the International Fund for Agricultural Development; the regional economic commissions, including the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic Commission For Africa and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific; the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; the United Nations Foundation; the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century; the International Renewable Energy Agency; the United Nations Children's Fund; and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

41. Such efforts so far include:

- The development of technical advice to develop specific sustainable energy solutions, in particular ones relate to bottom-up/decentralized energy options, ensuring that the Decade's activities are linked to the national development priorities of developing countries, future sustainable development goals, follow-up actions of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the ongoing climate change discussions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- The strengthening of energy efficiency
- The development of solutions to the enormous disease and death burden associated with the lack of access to clean, modern energy solutions and inefficient energy use
- Continuing work on energy-smart food solutions

[6] See www.un-energy.org for more information, including the recent report entitled "Activities of the member organizations and partners of UN-Energy in support of the 2014-2024 United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All".

- The implementation of land-, marine- and space-based observing programmes that will provide information to decision makers on energy potential at various sites
- Support for low-income and/or rural households and micro-entrepreneurs to gain access to modern energy through microfinance
- Energy commodity development and greening international trade
- The promotion of regional cooperation to enhance energy security and the sustainable use of energy in various regions
- The development of delivery systems for technical assistance, capacity-building and policy advice in support of access by developing countries to clean and efficient energy for productive use

III. Global plan of action for the Decade

A. Establishing strategic objectives

42. In their inputs to the previous report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (A/68/309), Member States offered guidance as to the direction of the Decade. Among the opinions expressed was support for a strong implementation programme during the Decade. Member States also expressed that the Global Action Agenda could serve as a useful framework for the activities of the Decade. Originally established in response to and in support of the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All, the Sustainable Energy for All initiative will also support the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, with the strategic objectives of the Global Action Agenda. With its concrete objectives, comprehensive toolbox of resources and thousands of implementing partners from all regions and sectors of societies, the initiative could contribute substantially to the implementation of the Decade. That implementation program should, inter alia:

(a) Catalyse actions at all levels to transform the world's energy systems towards an equitable and sustainable future: all stakeholders should lead the way by example, by setting their own goals and targets on energy and the nexus with other development factors; establishing proactive policies, regulatory frameworks and incentives to spur innovation and investment; facilitating the building of market structures to deliver sustainable energy solutions and services over time; dramatically increasing bottom-up solutions; expanding capacity-building; promoting partnerships; enhancing research and development; and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned;

(b) Create an enabling environment for a significant increase in investment in the world's energy systems: the International Energy Agency estimates that nearly $1 trillion in cumulative investment is needed to achieve universal energy access by 2030.[7] In addition, massive investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency are necessary in order to reach the global energy goals of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative;

[7] International Energy Agency, *World Energy Outlook 2012: Executive Summary* (Paris, 2012).

(c) Catalyse overall investment in the world's energy systems: public-private partnerships will be essential to mobilizing the massive investment needed for the global transformation of energy systems. It will be essential to use public investment in order to leverage the private investment that is required to achieve this transformation;

(d) Increase support for research and development: Governments and the private sector will need to support such efforts to drive technological innovation and reduce the cost of clean energy technologies, to make them increasingly attractive economically all over the world;

(e) Continue to expand global consultations with all stakeholders both in developing and developed countries: civil society, businesses, young people and Governments should continue a dialogue in order to ensure that the perspectives of all stakeholders are appropriately captured and fed into the Decade programme, the post-2015 development agenda and other relevant processes;

(f) Create more incentives for a change in behaviour to manage and allocate resources in a more sustainable manner: activities relating to the Decade should promote sustainable energy production and consumption so that energy resources are used in a more equitable manner;

(g) Expand data and statistical programmes in developing countries: more work is needed on energy-integrated targets, indicators and definitions and on identifying data needs to capture the many dimensions and interlinkages and to ensure national relevance and measurability. The Sustainable Energy for All Global Tracking Framework can provide support in that respect;

(h) Expand and increase partnerships and commitments: actions and programmes relating to the Decade should seek to expand current partnerships and coalitions and secure new partnerships and commitments for interim goals by 2024 and beyond;

(i) Enhance dissemination of knowledge, commitments and solutions: the Decade should provide a platform for Governments and non-governmental actors to disseminate knowledge and showcase and announce contributions and solutions that accelerate the ultimate goal of sustainable energy for all.

B. Suggested broad outline of activities and focus areas

43. In their input, Member States considered the Decade as a major platform that will help to accelerate the necessary transformation of global energy systems. As such, the Decade will continue to build on the already existing momentum. Stakeholders from the private and financial sectors, civil society and international organizations are already rallying behind the determination of Governments to act to make sustainable energy for all a reality and, through this, help to eradicate poverty and lead to sustainable development and global prosperity. In an attempt to engage potential partners even further, the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy will continue to be promoted at different important events, conferences and arenas around the world.

44. Member States expressed that they should use the Decade as a platform to highlight and disseminate success stories, lessons learned, best practices and

solutions. In inspiring and pushing efforts towards the achievement of the current Millennium Development Goals, as well as their successors, the coordination of the activities of the Decade will ensure that such opportunities will be provided. Initially, these activities will mainly take the form of continued launches of the Decade for different regions and communities. The outreach will seek to create awareness around the importance of sustainable energy for all, including the role of sustainable energy as an enabler for other sustainable development gains.

45. At the outset of the Decade, Member States have also suggested setting specific thematic focuses for parts of the Decade, in order to ensure attention around critical issue areas. Following concrete proposals for such a thematic focus, the global launch of the Decade already saw the launch of a two-year initial campaign on issues relating to energy, women, children and health. Every year, around 4 million people, mainly women and children, die prematurely from illnesses attributable to the household air pollution from cooking with solid fuels. More than 50 per cent of premature deaths among children under the age of 5 are due to pneumonia caused by particulate matter (soot) inhaled from household air pollution.

C. Milestones and tracking of progress

46. An important contribution to the Decade and the post-2015 development agenda is the Sustainable Energy for All Global Tracking Framework, which is provided under the leadership of the World Bank and the International Energy Agency, in collaboration with more than 15 other organizations. It is a comprehensive mechanism to track progress in the area of sustainable energy for all, as measured by progress within the three streams of energy access, energy efficiency and renewable energy. The original 2013 version will be updated in early 2015, and new updates will continue to be made available on a regular basis throughout the Decade and beyond. The Global Tracking Framework will be used to measure progress during the Decade.

47. In their inputs, Member States expressed that the Decade should support the post-2015 development agenda and, in particular, any sustainable development goals and targets. The Decade was seen as an opportunity to set up a number of interim goals and milestones to be reached by 2024, in support of the final goals of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative by 2030. As soon as the post-2015 development agenda is adopted, this will form the new global development paradigm, which is also expected to stretch throughout and beyond the duration of the Decade. The Decade will contribute to building momentum around any agreed and relevant sustainable development goal under the post-2015 development agenda. The establishment of informal interim milestones could also be considered among coalitions of partners.

IV. Organizational arrangements

48. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sustainable Energy for All, in leading the coordination of activities under the Decade on behalf of the Secretary-General, will also draw on its roles as Chair of UN-Energy and Chief Executive Officer of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative. The Chair of UN-Energy stays in regular and close touch with relevant parts of the United

Nations system. The Chief Executive Officer of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative has at its disposal a Global Facilitation Team, which facilitates contact with thousands as partners of the initiative from all regions and sectors of society. The initiative is guided by a multi-stakeholder Advisory Board, co-chaired by the Secretary-General and the President of the World Bank, as well as an Executive Committee.

49. The Special Representative will work towards putting in place long-term institutional structures for the Sustainable Energy for All initiative, including the establishment of an international not-for-profit organization, in the course of 2015. Appropriate arrangements will also be made to ensure continued support within the United Nations to issues related to sustainable energy.

50. In leading the coordination of the activities of the Decade on behalf of the Secretary-General, the Special Representative has been requested to facilitate the reporting on the activities of the Decade, as well as related activities. Member States are encouraged to provide input to the coordination of the activities of the Decade on an ongoing basis.

V. Conclusions and recommendations

51. The people who lack energy access are mainly the same people who lack access to clean water and sanitation, experience high food insecurity and would experience the worst impacts of climate change.

52. Sustainable Energy for All has proven to be an effective framework for building consensus around a sustainable development goal on energy and accompanying targets and for establishing public-private partnerships.

53. To achieve Sustainable Energy for All and sustainable development goal targets will require scaled-up actions through well-structured public-private partnerships to mobilize finance and incentivize technology deployment.

54. Considering the scale of investments required and the complexity of energy sector reforms, significant capacity-building support for developing countries, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, will be required.

55. The Sustainable Energy for All Global Tracking Framework, supported by UN-Energy and more than 20 agencies, could serve as a basis for developing a robust tracking, monitoring and reporting system on the implementation of a sustainable development goal on energy in the post-2015 development agenda.

56. As noted in paragraph 49 above, long-term institutional structures for the Sustainable Energy for All initiative, involving the establishment of an international not-for-profit organization, will be put in place during 2015. Going forward, appropriate arrangements would also need to be made to ensure continued support within the United Nations to issues related to sustainable energy, including possible mechanisms for tracking and reporting on the proposed sustainable development goal on energy.